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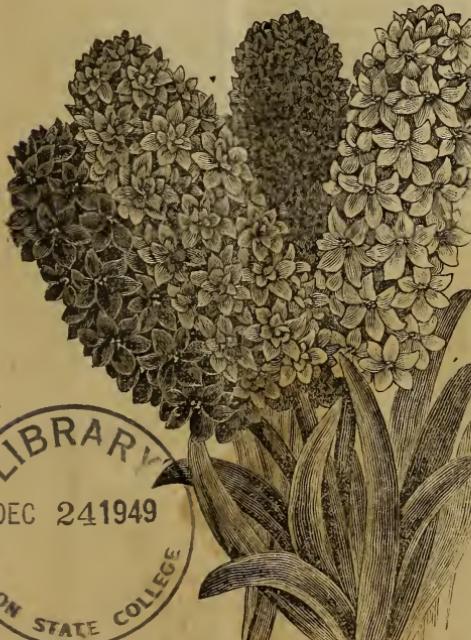
VOL. XXVIII.

LIBONIA, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS

Pays for Park's Floral Magazine—a charming monthly—for one year, and the following splendid bulb premium :



- 3 *Dutch Hyacinths*, superb single, red, white and blue.
- 3 *Single Early Tulips*, finest named, scarlet, white and violet.
- 3 *Double Early Tulips*, fine named, red, yellow and variegated.
- 2 *Exquisite Narcissus*, named, single and double, two colors.
- 4 *Finest Crocuses*, named, white, blue, yellow and striped.
- 1 *Snowdrop*, Elwee's Giant, new, finest sort.
- 1 *Scilla Siberica*, exquisite blue, charming.
- 1 *Blue Grape Hyacinth*, elegant spikes.
- 1 *Iris Hispanica*, the "Garden Orchid" plant.
- 1 *Viola Pedata*, most charming of violets.

These are all large, hardy bulbs, and may be potted for winter blooming or planted out. In either case they will delight you, as they are sure to bloom. Cultural directions free. The Magazine is the favorite amateur's journal, handsomely illustrated, and teems with floral matter every month. Subscribe now. Tell your friends. Address

GEO. W. PARK,
Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

P. S.—Send two subscriptions (\$1.) and I will add three lovely Ranunculus—French, Persian and Turkish, and three Giant Freesia bulbs free.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

This is the most desirable Lily for winter-blooming. To be successful only large, sound bulbs should be potted. Use a seven-inch pot with good drainage, and a compost of rich black loam, leaf-mould and sand. Set the bulbs an inch below the surface, firm the soil well, water, and set the pot in a dark place till roots form, then bring to the window. With this treatment very few bulbs will fail to bloom. Five Freesia bulbs may be planted near the pot-rim around the Lily, and will add to the beauty of the display. We will mail one large Bermuda Lily and five Giant Freesia bulbs with Park's Floral Magazine one year for only 50 cents. Or, without Magazine for 25 cents. Order at once. The sooner the bulbs are potted the better.

Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

GOSSIP.

To S. J. S.—Just a friendly word, my sister. I am left in the same circumstances as you say you are, except the "filthy lucre", although I have enough to render myself and children comfortable and happy, and some for the worthy poor. "for these ye have always with you," and although I do not call you "horrid" I think your "lines have not" fallen in pleasant places, "for I find honest men and generous, kindly, sympathizing hearts all around me." The church members came to my aid when the death angel hovered over my home, and offered kind sympathizing assistance in those darkened hours. I may live in a more favored locality than you, but if I lived in such a place, I should certainly move away, for all people are not bad, nor greedy, nor covetous. There are plenty of good and true men and women in our broad and beautiful country—"The land of the free, and the home of the blest."

Mrs. L. F. Brown.

Waldo Co., Maine, July 11, 1892.

I wish J. S. in July Magazine could see my Oriental Poppies. This summer I had twenty-five of those immense flowers, all out at one time. I have fifteen seedlings of Oriental Poppies that are over a year old, and next year I expect a grand show. If I should have a pink one among the seedlings, how delighted I should be. I saw in one Catalogue this summer a pink Oriental Poppy advertised, but alas, it was only one dollar a plant. Donna Campbell.

Elmira, N. Y., July 21, 1892.

Dear Bandi—I have had such lovely flowers all winter from bulbs got of Mr. Park. The first to bloom was a Paper white Narcissus, then Roman Hyacinths, double Roman Narcissus, Freesias, and Scilla Siberica, and now there are three of the Dutch Hyacinths in bloom—all different shades. I would like to tell the Sisters of a box I have on lowest shelf of South window. It is about three feet long, twelve inches wide, and ten deep. I filled it with dirt from an old wood pile, mixed with leaf mould. In the center I planted Ornithogalum; on each side of that three Hyacinths of different shades; around those I planted Freesia, Scilla Siberica, Fritillarias and Alliums. It has been a thing of beauty and a joy this winter. I have Hyacinths in pots, but they are not as large nor do they last as long as those in the box. The Ornithogalum will soon be in bloom. I have a pit this winter. If it will interest any one, I will write later and tell the Sisters what we have in the pit and how they have kept. Mrs. M. A. Payton.

Pettis Co., Mo., Feb. 26, 1892.

Dear Bandi—Please tell me if *Amaryllis Regina* and *Equestra* are alike? I have them both. One has a little broader leaf than the other, but one Catalogue tells me they are both the same. I have ten kinds now, but will have to wait years for some of them to bloom. But they are worth waiting for.

If I should tell you how long the leaves of my *Crinum Americana* were, how tall the blossom stalk, and how large the head of unopened buds, you would think I was romancing.

Hymenocallis Occidentalis has blighted in the center and does not grow. Shall I just let it alone?

I will send a branch and flower of a plant I do not know. I raised it from Park's mixed window plants (I can never sing their praises enough). Please tell me what it is.

[It is a species of Cuphea.—ED.]

I could keep writing till you were all tired of reading, but one word about my Cacti—I have now one hundred and ten kinds, and they are worth seeing.

This spring three fine lily bulbs which I put in the ground last winter the same time I did others which bloomed finely, have not made an appearance above ground. They were *L. Longiflorum*, *Auratum*, and *Speciosum rubra*. I dug down and the bulbs are sound. Will they come next spring?

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell.

Madison Co., Ill., July 21, 1892.

Dear Bandi—Will any of you please give your experience with Water Lilies and other Aquatics, and tell the other friends of our little Magazine, as well as myself, what to do to keep those little wigglers out of our tubs.

S. A. M., Me.

Ans.—Fresh-sliced lime will effectually destroy all animal life. Simply stir the material into the water.—ED.]

Good afternoon, dear Bandi; may I come in for a few minutes? Thank you, here is a vacant seat beside Mr. Holloway. Although he is usually on the "off side" I am sure he and I will be excellent

friends, his articles have been a great help to me. Thank you, Emmet Hedgecock, for your article on the Cineraria. I had been wondering for some time how I should care for mine, and when I opened the June number of the Magazine about the first thing I noticed was the Cineraria article, which I read with the greatest of pleasure.

I have a few words to say in regard to the national flower. I wish to urge one and all of the Band to vote, yes, and do even more, interest your friends on the subject and secure their vote. Imagine our feelings to see the portraits of our forefathers decorated with the Goldenrod or Clover. The former is an obnoxious weed dreaded by all farmers, while the latter has few claims to beauty. The Carnation is by all means my choice. It has beauty and fragrance, is perfectly hardy, and is within the reach of all.

Mr. Park, we expect your portrait in the Magazine after your return from the west. I speak for the whole Band, for I know they will all endorse the proposition. Please do not disappoint us. I must go. Good bye. Brown-eyed Flower-lover.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 14, 1892.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I am very much pleased with the Magazine.

Mrs. A. R. Green.

Windham Co., Conn., June 29, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I am more than pleased with the Magazine and never lay it aside till I have read every word of it. It has more useful information than two others I keep together. You can count me a subscriber as long as I live, and I will recommend it to all flower-lovers I know. Mrs. P. C. D. Rockford, Texas.

Mr. Park:—I have taken the Magazine a long time—just how long I do not remember, but can tell you by looking in my book-case at home, for I have every number I ever received.

Mrs. H. P. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich., July 20, 1892.

Mr. Park:—We watch eagerly for the Magazine, and I often wonder how we managed without it—it is so full of useful knowledge. Please send me a copy of the May Number. Mine failed to come, and I cannot afford to miss one.

Clara M. Holland.

New Orleans, La., July 25, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I find I can't get along without your Magazine—it seem so like an old friend. Whenever anything gets wrong with my flowers I look over the Magazine and nearly always find what the trouble is.

Mrs. M. A. Payton.

Pettis Co., Mo., Feb. 26, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy your Magazine very much, and always find just the thing in its columns when I am in floral trouble.

Carrie E. Knowles.

Essex Co., Mass., July 6, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy your Magazine very much. There is always something new in it.

Mrs. Marcus Clark.

Wood Co., W. Va.

Mr. Park:—Although I am a new subscriber to your most excellent little Magazine, I am a very appreciative one.

Kate B. Cary.

St. Johns Co., Fla., July 2, 1892.

Mr. Park:—My friends all agree with me that your Floral Magazine is one of the best for amateurs that is published.

C. R. Hext.

Ont. Can., July 7, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine very much indeed.

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell.

Madison Co., Ill., May 20, 1892.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Mr. Park:—I am a little girl twelve years old, and would like to put an exchange in your Magazine. Mama takes the Magazine now, and thinks it the best one she has ever taken.

I want to exchange Cactuses and Yuccas for Calico, Gingham, muslin and Ribbons. I have some Mocking Birds to sell or exchange, too.

Josie M. Fee.

Fisher P. O., Kas., July 14, 1892.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Seeds of Perennial Bush Morning Glory from Mrs. Pauline C. Delagean, Texas.

Leaf and seed of Silver tree, a native of Africa, from Mrs. G. W. Dow, Mass.

A package of native bulbs from Mrs. Trask, Polk Co., Fla.

A GENTS WANTED: Send for Catalogue of Perry's Subscription Agency. Mt. Morris, N. Y.



VOL. XXVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9.

AMERICAN AMATEUR FLORISTS.

MRS. LUCIA FALCONER.

Our illustration this month is of a Canadian sister, Mrs. Lucia Falconer, whose residence is at Shelburne, Ont. She was born at Delta, on the St. Lawrence river. Shortly afterward the family removed to Leeswater, where they lived till our subject was sixteen years old, when she became the wife of Mr. Falconer. Mrs. Falconer is a presbyterian in faith, and an ardent supporter of the cause of temperance, being the president of the W. C. T. U. in her locality. She is an enthusiastic flower lover, and has a fine plant collection.

EXPERIENCE WITH GLADIOLI.

This spring I decided to have Gladioli quite early, thereby extending the season of bloom. On April 5th I put one dozen in a box and kept them near a window. They sprouted and made good growth, but I feared they were too tender to stand the open ground before May 2nd. On that day I planted the ones that were sprouted and another dozen in the open garden. The next week I set out all my other bulbs as an experiment.

Now, the result: By the 10th of July some Gladioli were in bloom. Some of these were the ones started in the house, but the most were of the last planting. But the plants have kept up a succession of flowers until the present time, September 6th. A bouquet from these took first premium at our agricultural fair.

Mrs. T. S. Calhoun.
Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1892.

DAHLIAS AND TUBE-ROSES.

Dahlias started this season finely, as there was much rain up to the middle of July. They were getting fairly into full bloom when the drouth set in. Since that they have not given much satisfaction, though still enough, with the addition of the rich golden flowers of the *Helianthus multiflora plena*, to make bouquets for the many calls made for them.

Tuberoses have never been so fine as this season. The warm dry weather must be what they like, at least when they are given a good drink each day. I place the most of these bulbs in the garden, and as soon as they show a stalk for bloom they are lifted and can then be taken to where they make the best show. Many persons complain of their being too fragrant, especially in the evening.

Mrs. T. S. Calhoun.

Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1892.



MRS. LUCIA FALCONER
Drawn from a photograph, and engraved
on wood for Park's Floral Magazine.

ABOUT THE FLOWER MISSION.

I wonder if all the members of the Band know about the work of the Union Flower Mission in the country. I have been engaged in it for five or six years, and it has seemed to me that if more flower lovers knew of it we would receive more hearty support. In almost all the towns around the large cities, there are branches of the Mission, which send bouquets of flowers accompanied by verses from the Bible into the city each week, where they are distributed to the sick and suffering in the hospitals and other places. It is very delightful work to do for the Master, and I shall be very glad to answer any questions in regard to it.

Edna Holliday.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 28, 1892.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS—My Biennials and Perennials this year are the most satisfactory flowers I have ever raised. I have just cut a magnificent lot of Canterbury-bells for the church to-morrow. Everyone who has seen them says that they are as beautiful as any flowers they have ever seen. There are single, double, duplex, semi double, and cup and saucer ones; pure white, deep purple, light blue, lavender, and one spike of double ones—a pure blush pink. The Carnations and Sweet Williams are also lovely.

Edna Halliday.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 30, 1892.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.—I think if Aunt Susie leaves her Manettia in the same pot till another winter, she will find it will bloom. It wants to be thoroughly pot-bound, pinched back a great deal, and liberally watered. I give mine a sunny window, and once a week a good washing under the pump or hydrant, as the red spider likes to make love to it. I had mine in a six inch pot, and wound round and round a small ladder. I do wish you could have seen it. It was just covered with flowers.

Mrs. P. P. De Hoven.

Montgomery Co., Pa., July 20, 1892.

PASSIFLORA, JOHN SPAULDING—Passiflora, John Spaulding, is making magnificent growth this season, rivaling the parent, Constance Elliot, and very regular in its variegated character

Mrs. J. A. P.

Haywood Co., Tenn., July 21, 1892.

GERANIUMS AND HELIOTROPE FOR WINTER.

As it is time to start Geraniums and Heliotrope for winter-blooming I thought I would tell the Band how I start mine. I always have good success with them. I break short branches off, as near the top of the plant as possible. Those that have begun to ripen the wood, are the best. For the Geraniums, I use quart tin cans, place good soil in, and pack it tightly around the slip. I pinch out the center and take most of the leaves off. When it is time to take them in the house they are good-sized plants, and blossom all winter. I do not repot them. The Heliotrope I plant in a smaller can, pinch it back once or twice, then let it grow as it likes. I always have lovely clusters of sweetness, and I want to say right here that I think the whole secret of growing house plants is to keep them clean by washing often. Put them in a tub of water, and take a tin cup and throw the water over them. Sprinkling them don't get them clean—dust and ashes stick to them so.

I wish some of the Cactus loving sisters and brothers would tell us more about Cacti. I have a Cactus craze just now. I have thirty varieties, but would like to have one hundred. I think the blossoms are lovely.

Grace E. Lohas.

Fairfield Co., Conn., July 18, 1892.

NATIONAL FLOWER.—I think that the prettiest flower for our flower, national (and we should have one that is popular and comes in red, white and blue,) is Centaurea. The red is a genuine red, and the blue is a genuine blue—not purple, as so many so-called blue flowers are. What do you think of my suggestion, Sisters and Brothers.

Uncle Ed.

New York, July 15, 1892.

HEATING A GREENHOUSE.—I heat my greenhouse with a stove. I have two large evaporating pans, one on top of the stove, and one made to fit around the pipe—a long one—both of which I keep full of water. My plants flourish finely.

Mrs. L. King.

Dane Co., Wis.

IMANTOPHYLLUM MINIATUM.

E. Leutten, R. I., asks "what kind of a plant is *Imantophyllum miniatum*?" I supplement our Editor's brief description, as it is my special delight for a window plant. *Imantophyllum m.* is an African Lily, allied to *Agapanthus*, but having leaves darker in color and of much greater substance. In its manner of growth it is to me as graceful as a palm. Its natural blooming time is January and February. Well established plants sometimes bloom again in July. The blossoms remain perfect for a month, and are borne on a strong stalk, well above the leaves. The color is an exquisite shade of red, unlike any other I recall, shading to a clear Primrose yellow in the center, and are of the size and shape of the Lemon Lily of the garden. A young plant will have three flowers at its first blooming, and increase the number rapidly as the plant gains age, and thus far, as I have observed, always has an odd number. A plant last year gave me seventeen Lilies in a cluster, and this year the same plant had nineteen, and was truly regal in loveliness, and at a "coming out" party it fairly divided the honors with the debutante. The soil should be rich, the roots seldom disturbed, and the watering abundant, except for partial rest after blooming. *I. miniatum* has, until recently, been classed by itself, but is now recognized as a *Clivia*, a much easier name to remember. The offsets should not be removed till nearly large enough to bloom, or they are slow to gain independent roots. Mary. A. Fitch.

Erie Co., Pa. March 18, 1892.

TIGRIDIAS AND MONTBRETIA.—Why don't more of you grow the Tigridias? Six bulbs—two each of the three kinds—red, white and yellow, have sent up twenty-four stalks, but the white ones have not bloomed yet. Won't I have a nice bed of them next year? And then the Montbretia *Crocosmæflora*! It is lovely. One stalk branches out into seven spikes of bloom, and they stay in bloom so long! I have seen them called Miniature Gladiolus, but I think they are prettier than the Gladiolus.

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell.

Madison Co., Ill. July 21, 1892.

CYCLOBOTHRA FLAVA.

I have fallen in love with the Cyclobothra flava. I have had the bulbs four years. This is the fourth year it has bloomed, but I always had it in a pot before, and this year I tucked it down in one of my borders, and Petunias and Geraniums nearly smothered it; but I tied the slender stems to a stake, and it went so far above that I gave it a taller one, and now eight buds and blossoms are bowing and nodding their heads at me, nearly three feet above the ground. I had all three of the "Mexican Gems," but one disappeared, and the other just sends up three round stems with never a blossom. I even do not know which it is, but I bide my time, and perhaps I will be rewarded one of these days.

Mrs. M. A. Bucknell.
Madison Co., Ill., July 21, 1892.

VERBENA VENOSA.—Last summer I sowed seeds of *Verbena venosa*, and by fall had two dozen nice large plants, but the next spring every one was dead, and they were kept over winter in a cold frame with a number of other hardy plants. What do you suppose was the trouble.

Donna Campbell.

Elmira, N. Y., July 21, 1892.

[NOTE.—*Verbena venosa* is a greenhouse herbaceous plant from Buenos Ayers. It is not hardy in the northern states.—ED.]

MANETTIA.—I have cultivated the Manettia, off and on, for more than fifteen years, both in pots and border, yet, not in a single instance has it given half the bloom as illustrated in some catalogues. In this respect it has been greatly over-rated. Still, it is a pretty, graceful vine, and admirably adapted for certain offices. Mrs. J. A. Powell.

Haywood Co., Tenn., July 23, 1892.

CLIANTHUS FROM SEEDS.—*Clianthes* seeds from Mr. Park this season, came up readily. They were soaked in warm water before planting. *Nelumbiums*, also, came up promptly, after carefully filing through the hard shell. Weather must be quite warm before planting.

J. A. P.

Haywood Co., Tenn., July 23, 1892.

SUCCESS WITH MANETTIA.

My dear little Manettia vine is lovely. My neighbors almost envy me of it. It is now four feet high, still growing, and full of flowers. I will give my experience with it. Last fall a friend gave me the plant, and I put it in a small pot. It grew but little during the winter, and I was greatly disappointed in it. So in the spring I set it out and paid little attention to it for a time, but finally potted it in a ten-inch pot, using pieces of broken crock for drainage, and mixing with the potting earth some well-rotted cow manure. Then I set it on a north porch, to keep it out of the sun till it got used to its new quarters. It then began to grow, and is beautiful now. It gets the sun in the after-noons, and I water it, and shower the foliage regularly. Occasionally I add a little bone dust to the water.

Mrs. M. F. Kent.

Chester Co., Pa., July 20, 1892.

[NOTE.—It is a pleasure to know that some one has succeeded and is pleased with Manettia bicolor the plant probably referred to by our contributor. If any others have succeeded, the Sister would be glad to have information concerning treatment.—ED.]

IN FAVOR OF HOYA.—I have a Hoya which is three years old. I received it in exchange from a sister in Virginia, and it has at present nine large clusters of bloom on it, and more coming. It does not get any extra care. Really, I think the Hoya will do well with the least care of any flower I know. I have mine in an east window where it gets very little sun, and I water when necessary, once in a while, giving it a little manure water. It bloomed the first time when two years old. Try it, Sisters, if you have not, for it is a nice and odd plant, even if not in bloom, and I find it grows easy from slips.

Mrs. C. Dueber.

Stearns Co., Minn., July 20, 1892.

REMEDY FOR SCALE.—For the benefit of any members of the band who are troubled with the brown scale I give the following: Take one part Tobacco tea, and one part Alcohol, mix well, and apply with an atomizer. Two or three applications will kill all the pests. Insect powder is also good. Wet the plants on both upper and under sides of the leaves, and apply powder with a bellows.

Lelia West.

Beaver Co., Pa., July 21, 1892.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII IN LOUISIANA.

A good-sized Amaryllis Johnsonii bulb, will throw up from two to four flower stalks two feet or more high, with from eight to twelve flowers to each stalk. The flowers are very large, a deep velvety red, with a faint pink stripe down the center of each petal. It is called a white stripe, but it is more pink. Here, in Louisiana, the bulbs are safe in the ground the year round. Hard freezing does not injure them, and they are often in bloom on the twenty-second of February. Sometimes as soon as the last flower has faded we cut off all the flower stalks and foliage, and in about six weeks after the bulbs will bloom again. If, after blooming, the bulbs are dug and laid in a sheltered place to dry and posted in November, they will come into bloom for Christmas in any ordinary sitting-room. I have many kinds of Crinums, Lilies and Amaryllis, and find none more satisfactory than Amaryllis Johnsonii. Last April a friend in Michigan sent to me for some Amaryllis Johnsonii bulbs. I sent her two that had been dug up in mid-winter, not very large ones, either. Three weeks after I mailed them, she wrote to me. She was just delighted. Both had bloomed, and the flowers were so numerous, and so rich in coloring and fragrance!

Margaret Campbell.

Baton Rouge Co., La., July 26, 1892.

YUCCAS FROM SEEDS.—Some one wishes to know how soon Yucca will bloom from seed. A friend living in Missouri sent to me some seeds of *Yucca filamentosa*. Where they had good care the seedlings bloomed the third year. The stalk of one this year was six feet high, and a perfect beauty. I have a dozen or more plants. The plates in June number are not like mine.

Ann C. Davison.

Ontario Co., N. Y., July 30, 1892.

PROPAGATING ALOES.—The only way I know of propagating Aloes is by rooting the little shoots that grow out from the body of the plant. The plant throws out these shoots in the latter part of the summer.

Lelia West.

Beaver Co., Pa., July 21, 1892.

A WORD FOR MANETTIA BICOLOR.

Mr. Park:—I have kept quiet for some time now, but I must say a word for the much abused Manettia vine. I have one I bought a year ago this spring, and for me it is almost all that was claimed for it. It has never been out of bloom. I keep it on the west side of the house where it has the sun, and not any shade at all—just the burning sun from eleven o'clock a. m. throughout the rest of the day. All it wants is water, water all the time. Every one who sees it says "what a lovely little flower. The flowers are not large, but the vine has dozens of them—often hundreds of blossoms at once. I keep all the old heads or stems picked off.

Mrs. J. R. H.

Boone Co., Ill., July 26, 1892.

FRIEND PARK:—You can congratulate us, if you like. We have an Artesian well here, and have the water in our homes, and I can tell you our hose is not drying up for want of use.

Mrs. J. R. Hammond.

Boone Co., Ill., July 13, 1892.

[NOTE.—We are always glad to offer congratulations to any who are so fortunate as to secure an unlimited supply of flowing water simply by tapping the ground. We have known whole neighborhoods, where the old-fashioned wells supplied the water, to rejoice in finding that by sinking a pipe a little deeper the water came to the surface with a force that made a beautiful natural fountain. There are many—very many places where water could be had in this way, if the people only knew it. Let the readers of the Magazine not be among the sufferers, but let them be leaders in such movements, for water is one of the essentials in all gardening operations.—Ed.]

CALLAS IN CALIFORNIA.—From a little row of Callas just nine feet long, set out two years ago, I have to day pulled sixty four faded flowers, and there are yet twenty three fresh blooms, and buds just ready to open, besides the many blooms that have been cut at different times since Christmas. Now, that is a California story, strange, but true.

Mrs. L. D. Pettit.

Alameda Co., Cal., May 24, 1892.

TWO CACTUSES.—I have a handsome red Cereus that is now in bud and bloom, and my little Mammillaria applanata, is, and has been all winter, covered with its little bright red berries.

Clement Bisbee.

Suffolk Co., Mass., May 22, 1892.

FLOWERS IN MIXTURE.

Mr. Holloway should see my flower garden. 'Tis after his own taste—all colors mixed, and it is grand. I advocate order in flower gardens, too, but where one has only begun flower gardening they cannot do as they wish. For instance, I had a lot of perennial plants, and knew not what their blooms would be, so I had to mix them. Then Poppies look far prettier mixed, and so do Sweet Williams and Phlox, too. The beauty of such flowers is to see how many varieties one can get together. The plants that show off best together in uniform beds are the various kinds of Coleus and foliage plants, and China Aster are fine for ribbon beds. Phlox, too, could be worked in nicely, and for white what can be sweeter and more suitable than Sweet Alyssum. No garden would be complete without one or two mixed beds. I tie strings, (neckties husband calls them) around every Poppy I wish to go to seed, then, all other pods are picked off, and not allowed to go to seed, to save pulling up lots of wild ones all over the yard. No weed of any kind is allowed to go to seed about our place. Even the little three-year-old has learned to pull up weeds wherever she sees them, and she never touches the flowers. She says "Mama won't allow me to".

Mrs. John Monsey.
Snohomish Co., Wash., July 24, 1892.

CUT WILD FLOWERS FOR THE HOUSE.—Those of our floral friends who live as near the woods as I do, could always have something pretty in the house in the shape of a glass dish filled full of ferns and moss, then dotted here and there with Pansies one day, Daisies another, annual Phlox another, or even a mixture of small flowers. Such a dish lasts me a month, only changing the flowers when faded, and watering it freely. In the east, where it is so much warmer than here, a glass globe would be just the thing to put over such a dish. Our ferns and moss are simply lovely for such a purpose.

Mrs. John Monsey.
Snohomish Co., Wash., July 24, 1892.



Height of plant 4ft. 3in.,
Length of flower $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.,

" Leaves 18 in.,

" Bud 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.,

Groundbase of plant 18 in.,

3rd. set twin blossoms,

GROWN BY MRS. H. L. MEADE, TACOMA WASH.

GOMING del.

THAT GIANT TACOMA LILY.

In the March number of the *Floral Magazine* will be found a report of a large Calla Lily raised by Mrs. Meade, of Tacoma, Washington, together with the treatment the plant received which produced such satisfactory results. The matter opened in the form of a friendly challenge, and was replied to by many successful cultivators from Maine to California. One of the replies was published in April and one in June, and here is another:

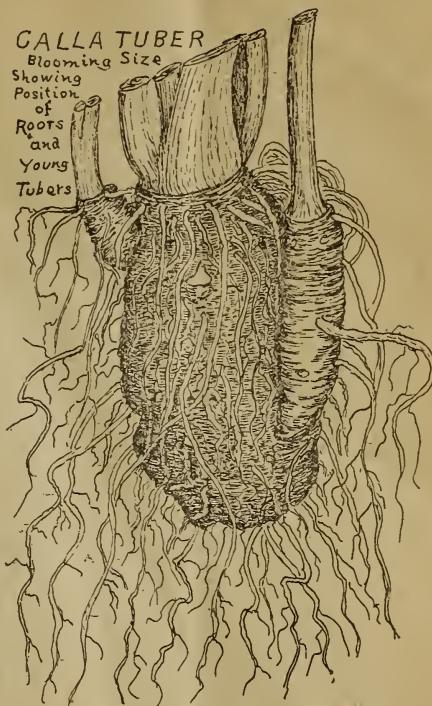
Mr. Park:—I have a large Calla—the delight of my friends, and it is a strong, healthy plant growing in a ten-inch pot standing in a west window. It is 53½ inches tall (leaf and stalk); length of leaf 16½ inches, 10½ inches in widest part, stalk 37 inches, 9 leaves, three blooming stalks, flower stalk 34½ inches, length of flower from green to tip 8½ inches, widest part of flower 6½ inches, around the whole plant where it comes from the ground 13 inches. It is not tall and spindling, but a splendid shaped plant. It has had twins twice, and another bloom at the same time, making three blooms at one time. It has bloomed nine times, but I never could get twenty leaves on it in one season, for I put it in the woodhouse three months and it will not have any more than thirteen leaves on it before it has to rest. How old does a Calla have to be when it has twenty leaves? Mine is four years old this spring.

Mrs. Newell.
Bristol Co., Mass., May 3, 1892.

How old a Calla must be to produce twenty leaves, or whether it will ever produce so many, depends altogether upon the treatment. A single plant will certainly not produce so many leaves; it requires a clump of Callas to do it. Calla tubers multiply rapidly, however, the young issuing from the eyes in the

GALLA TUBER

Blooming Size
Showing
Position
of
Roots
and
Young
Tubers



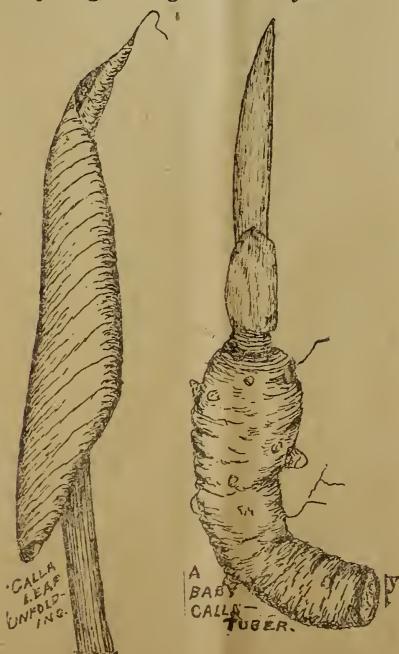
parent tuber as shown in the illustration. The roots issue mostly at or near the neck of the tuber, as will be observed in the engraving, and those being numerous, and strong, and fleshy, where a plant is given plenty of root-room, water and nourishment, it soon expands and forms a clump.

After the reply in the April number of the *Magazine* Mrs. Meade wrote the editor again, sending a photograph of her plant, which is reproduced in the engraving on the preceding page. The letter read as follows:

Mr. Park:—I cannot allow Mr. C. P. Winslow, Wayne Co., N. Y., to take the prize on the Calla yet, except as to number of leaves. I always remove the lower leaves as soon as I can without injury to the plant. My Calla has had two full flowers and a bud at the same time, and has never failed to produce twin blossoms. It has never been without a flower since I had it. The last flower and stalk was 65 inches high; the flower measured 9½ by 11½ inches. It now has a flower stalk 46 inches high, flower not yet commenced to unfold. Length of flower 8½ inches. I keep the plant trimmed to 8 leaves, three of which are 18½ and one 19½ inches long. The width of these four leaves are, two 13½, one 12, and one 11½ inches. The plant six inches above ground is 19 inches in circumference. Mr. Winslow does not give the age of his Calla.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4, 1892.

We also illustrate a young or "baby" Calla tuber, showing the general form of the offsets, and the fleshy sheath which protects the leaves in embryo. The appearance of the leaf as it emerges, so neatly and compactly rolled, is also shown.



PRUNING OLEANDERS.

The reasons for pruning plants designed for decorative purposes are many and sufficient. Judicious pruning means more blossoms, perfect symmetry, and a plant that will fill its allotted space and not go trespassing on the space belonging to another plant. No plant to which I have given attention seems to really need pruning more than my Oleanders. My first pruning is made when the plant is twelve inches high. This causes the production of three new branches. I allow these branches to attain a length of three or four inches, when I pinch off the terminal bud; this causes the starting out of three more branches to each stem, giving me nine blooming ends. If they do bloom each end will send out two or three new branches and the symmetry of my plant is henceforth an assured fact. I have just counted the flowers in full bloom on an Oleander on the veranda and found it to have no less than eighty—the blossoms ranging through all shades from deepest rose to pure white. I do not think it an improvement to set an Oleander in the garden or lawn if it can be accommodated in a bucket or tub. My large one stands in a six-gallon tin pail, and it is doing all that any plant could possibly do in the way of growing and blooming. I have plenty of drainage, and water it until the water runs off at the drainage; so it never suffers from obstructed drainage or too little water, and it does drink so much through the summer. My Oleanders are wintered in the cellar, and while there receive only enough water to prevent the dirt becoming dust. When they are brought up in the spring they have their top dirt removed and fresh rich earth given in its place. They are given a morning or evening sun, or both, but never an all day one. And from the words of admiration that find expression from beholders I think my treatment of them is a good one; at least it produces a good effect.

Lina.

McLean Co., Ill., July 15, 1892.

GERANIUMS IN THE SOUTH.—Don't advise anyone living in the Southern states to bed Geraniums where they cannot have shade part of the day, unless they have an abundance of water.

A. H.

Wilson Co., Kas.

CRINUMS KIRKII AND ORNATUM.

In the June number of the Magazine C. E. Parnell expressed the opinion that C. Kirkii and C. Ornatum are identical. There seems to be great confusion in the nomenclature of Crinums among florist's as well as Amateurs.

I have before me four Florist's Catalogues, one of which offers Crinum Kirkii, one C. Nobile, the third C. Ornatum, and the last C. Kirky. All four use the same cut to illustrate these, and the descriptions are virtually the same.

This plant does not resemble C. Ornatum as I had it, from a reliable source, a few years ago. My plant had long, tapering, alternate, channeled leaves, very wide at the base, and quite pointed, very similar to the foliage of C. Capense. It bore six beautiful large, wide-petaled Lilies, pink outside and white inside, with a delicate rosy band through the center of each petal. It has a peculiar and delightful fragrance, slightly tinged with a spicy peppermint odor.

In reply to an inquiry as to manner of wintering Crinum Ornatum, the American Garden stated that it is also known as C. Moorei, and C. Makoynum.

I have the Crinum sold as Kirkii, which may possibly be the correct name, though I am inclined to think it is Nobile, but it has not bloomed, and I cannot compare the flower with C. Ornatum. The plant however is quite distinct from C. Ornatum in appearance. It forms a rosette of shorter, wide leaves, with undulated edges, of a bright green color bordered with a fine crimson line; while C. Ornatum has longer, opposite, deep-channeled leaves, without any undulation whatever; of a light glaucous-green color and firm feathery texture. (The leaves of Kirkii are thin and brittle.)

The Crinums are all beautiful plants, and deserving of more attention than they have yet received in this country, and I hope Mrs. Craft and any other readers of the Magazine who have experience with them, will give us more information as to varieties, and cultivation.

Walter Alward.

Palo Alto Co., Aug., 30, 1892.

THE BULB BED.—Always raise the bulb bed so no water will stand upon its surface. Few bulbs will endure wet soil.

MANETTIA BI-COLOR IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Park: In reply to Aunt Susie I will say I have a Manettia vine that I think is fully equal to statements of Catalogues. It is now in full bloom and has been so, for over a year. It is one solid mat of foliage, and the end of each twig or vine has a fully developed flower. It is grown on a fan trellis four feet high, beginning to branch at the ground, and spreads out to two feet at the top. You can hardly see the trellis at any point six inches above the ground. I have grown this vine in a butter tub, large size, holding about a half-bushel, which I filled with swamp muck and well-rotted cow manure. When the plant was about six inches long I began pinching off the end of the vine, and as it threw out latteral branches from two to four inches I began pinching off the end, and have continued this process, to the present time. I grew it in hanging-baskets, and run it up the side of the greenhouse. It don't do well out-doors with me, but in the greenhouse it is lovely. It roots readily for me. I have plants not over six inches high that are blooming. I had some sixty of these vines root this summer, all doing well. With me the Manettia vine is a most satisfactory plant.

Mrs. H. L. Mead.

Tacoma, Washington, July 25, 1892.

BIRD OF PARADISE.—Three years ago, a plant of the shrub "Bird of Paradise", mentioned by your Californian correspondent, was received under the botanic name of *Poinciana pulcherrima*. It seems a variety of *Acacia* with the usual mimosa-like foliage, the flowers blooming in clusters, of a delicate canary in color, with long (three inch), slender, projecting, crimson stamens, eleven in number. It is also known as the Fence-flower, from the fact that where native, it is used for fences or hedges. My specimen is pruned back every winter, and now stands several feet high, beautifully symmetrical and full of bloom. It is said to propagate easily from seed.

Mrs. J. A. Powell.

Haywood Co., Tenn., July 23, 1892.

[NOTE.—The seeds of *Poinciana* are large, and bean-like, and germinate readily. The plants are not difficult to raise, and it seems strange that flower-lovers in the northern and western states have not tried their culture. We believe success would be more certain with them than with many other things often found in a window collection.—Ed.]

REMEDY FOR GREEN LICE.—I had a beautiful Storm King Fushia and other nice plants that became infested with green lice. They were just full of the nasty things. The buds blasted and the leaves wrinkled up, spoiling the looks of my plants. I tried tobacco smoke, several kinds of insect powder, and washing with soap suds and clear water, but the lice would increase in spite of my efforts. So I took two quarts of water, put in it a half plug of tobacco, and two table-spoonfuls of insect powder, and boiled it thoroughly. When cool I strained it, and sprinkled the plants all over with the tea, letting it dry on. I set the plants away for two days, and then gave them another good sprinkling of tea, let dry on, and set them away two more days. Then I washed them in clean warm water, and that was the last of the lice. The plants recovered and grew and bloomed as never before.

L. W.

EXPERIENCE WITH VERBENAS.—Last March I planted Verbena seed, and in a few days twelve tiny plants appeared. These I gave tender care, and they grew rapidly. May 30th I transplanted them to the open ground, and their growth now covers a space six feet by ten feet. On July 23 there were three hundred and eighty-one full blooms. They will continue to bloom till destroyed by Jack Frost. My experience tells me that with all plants, room is necessary. Have fewer plants, and you will have more and larger blossoms. Try one plant and have the proof.

S. J. R.

Middlesex Co., Mass., July 25, 1892.

LILIUM CANADENSE.—Do the readers of the Magazine know how finely *Lilium Canadense* flourishes when transferred to garden soil? I have one taken from the road side I think, about four years since, which is now seven feet three inches high with twenty-one blossoms. I have another, removed from a meadow two years since, which is now five feet ten inches high and still growing, and has twenty-six buds and blossoms. Neither of these was more than two or three feet high, and with half a dozen blossoms, more or less, when removed.

W.

Chittenden Co., Vermont, July 21, '92.



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All who love flowers are cordially invited to correspond with the editor.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

ANOTHER HARDY VERBENA.

In the May number of the Magazine was published a few notes concerning the beautiful, hardy, native Verbena aubletia, accompanied with illustrations of flower and leaf to enable the amateur florist, whether a botanist or not, to identify the species. Since then we have received from a floral Sister in Colorado a specimen with the following note:

"Mr. Park:—Reading of Verbenas in your Magazine tempts me to send you specimens of our native, and ask its name. The flowers are of a lilac color, but sometimes vary to pink. I once saw a plant bearing snow-white flowers. They are in bloom six months of the year, growing along the roadside for miles, or ornamenting the door-yard of the prairie dog, defying drouth and heat. They remain in the ground all winter, and seed liberally."

The specimen proved to be of Verbena bipinnata. It is not unlike V. aubletia, except in size of flower—being scarcely half an inch long and the limb one-third of an inch across, while V. aubletia is three fourths of an inch long and one-half an inch broad. V. bipinnata is also a little more bristly, and the bract which accompanies each flower in the spike is as long as the flower, the extremity being slender and pointed. The general characteristics of this Verbena are such that it might well be regarded as a diminutive flowered form of V. aubletia. In this connection we would ask any of our readers who know of white or light-colored native Verbenas to please report them, enclosing a flowering branch with their notes.

LA FRANCE ROSE.—Nothing has yet been found or produced that excels the La France Rose in beauty of form, color, continuous bloom or fragrance. It stands, where it has stood for years, at the head of the list of Roses, whether for window or out-door culture. It is classed in Europe among the Hybrid Perpetual Roses, but in this country it is regarded as a Hybrid Tea. The bushes are not as hardy as those of General Jacquemiot, but will winter safely even in the Northern States, if the ground about them is covered with a thick layer of stable manure, and the tops bent over and covered with evergreen boughs. This should not be done till in December, after the ground freezes up, and the boughs should remain on till after the Easter flowers have bloomed in the spring.

HARDY BULBS.—The time for planting hardy bulbs has again arrived, and we hope everyone of our readers will secure at least a few and plant them. It is a pleasure for the florist to recommend the culture of these bulbs, for they always grow and bloom, and the flowers are mostly showy, delicate and fragrant. This season they are offered at prices never before approached, and there can be no mistake in buying, as it would seem that they could hardly be sold at lower prices. We recommend early planting. The sooner the bulbs are planted the better will they become established, and the finer will be the display of flowers in the spring. After the bed is planted a mixture of seeds of hardy annuals may be sown over it. These will start this autumn, and come into bloom after the bulbous flowers have faded in the spring. Poppies, Larkspurs, Calliopsis, Collinsias, and many other flowers are only seen at their best when the seeds are sown in autumn. Make your selection of bulbs now, do not delay. The bulbs cannot be obtained till about October 1st, but send your order to your florist and have him fill it as soon as the bulbs are ready.

NOTICE.—The editor and his wife reached home September 8th, having been absent a month and three days. In that time not only was the Pacific Coast visited, but a dying trip was made to Mexico City, Guadalajara, and other points in Mexico. It was a cause of regret that more time could not be had to call upon the esteemed friends who so kindly extended pressing invitations. Many letters are now upon the editor's desk demanding attention, and some orders are unfulfilled on account of certain kinds of stock becoming exhausted. These letters and orders will have attention at the earliest possible moment.

NATIONAL FLOWER.**GOLDENROD.**

Regarding the national flower, the Lily has already been chosen as a national flower by France, and they have chosen well, and I for one don't propose to borrow another nation's emblem. I am a proud Yankee, and don't want to depend on borrowed plumage. I quite agree on the nation in its choice of a flower. The Lily is beautiful, fragrant and graceful, truly a queen among flowers, and let those whose national emblem it already is have their grand choice and enjoy it as their own, without our infringing on their holy rights. I would say, let us have the Goldenrod for ours. Its good enough for me—the grand, majestic Goldenrod—it emblem of our country and its greatness. Its beautiful golden flower is very graceful in its slight bending and drooping, emblem of our bowed submission to the Divine Maker. Some call it a weed. I would like to ask, are not all flowers weeds in their native soil, where grow profusely? Could those who pronounce it such go into some city on some excursion day and see the streets are crowded with people who have been out into the country and gathered great armfuls of wild flowers, they would notice that a large part of that gleanings is Goldenrod, and also that some excursionists have passed by all the other flowers, and have nothing else to carry home except our lovely Goldenrod. They would see ladies and gentlemen with only a buttonhole bouquet, and some ladies with a large corsage, all of the beautiful Goldenrod. I say let those people who claim it is only a weed see those people returning home with their beautiful burdens, and they might change their opinion, and think it is not without honor even in its own country, and is loved and sought by many people.

Mrs. R. A. Blair.

Androscoggin Co., Me., July 9, 1892.

Mr. Park:—If some of the city people who admire the Goldenrod so much would visit Farmer Slack's farm and see his well-kept hedge fences of Burdock, Goldenrod, Thistles, Choke Cherries and Elderberries, they would lose some of their admiration for a noxious weed. Uncle Sam's farm has hundreds of acres of cultivated flowers more suitable as a national emblem than any of these? My choice is the Lily, the most stately and beautiful of our wildlings. As to the Goldenrod, I think it has been voted for by hundreds of city children who seldom see the country, and who have very little discrimination in selecting a National Flower.

Farmer's Wife.

Onondago Co., N. Y., May 30, 1892.

DAISY.

Mr. Park:—So much is said and written about our National Flower now, I am surprised the matter is not settled. As the two most beautiful flowers are claimed by other Nations, the Rose and Lily, what is the use of our saying anything about them. I vote for the Daisy. It has everything in its favor. It can be had at any season, is dainty, pure, suitable for any occasion, and within the reach of all, rich or poor. And I am sure it is hardy enough to stand any abuse.

Grace E. Lohrs.

Fairfield Co., Conn., July 18, 1892.

SUNFLOWER.

For the Sunflower.—Here is the way a Sister in S. Dakota proves the claims of the Sunflower as our national emblem:

"This grand flower grows and flourishes in the valley and on the hill tops, also on the bleak and sandy plains of South Dakota. Where this beautiful land is swept by the scorching winds that come from the deserts of Kansas, and Nebraska the Sunflower still stands in its grand majesty, the only representative of the vegetable kingdom left unweeded, and when it has laid its rest, with no flowers planted on my grave, as I know they would not grow there any way without the best of care. But this noble flower will spring up and grow of its own free will, and its enemies cannot prevail against it".—E. E., Jernal Co., S. Dak.

CARNATION.

Mr. Park:—I am for the Carnation. True, every flower has its beauty in its own way, but I do not think every flower appropriate wherever a flower is wanted. What we want is a flower that has as many good points, and as many colors as possible. The Sunflower and the Goldenrod are all very nice in their place, but imagine a Bride wreathed in Sunflowers, or the coffin of a dear little one decked with them, or even the pretty Goldenrod. I think I should ever after hate the flower. Now, the Carnation comes in so many colors, has a very sweet scent, and keeps well as a cut flower. Planted in masses it will make a

gorgeous display, and if only a sweet little bouquet is wanted you can have it with its own pretty foliage. I am for the Carnation. And so, with best wishes for the little Magazine, and a meeting at the World's Fair, I am, Yours truly,

Mrs. C. Dueber.

Stearns Co., Minn., July 20, 1892.

Don't you think, S. J. S., that the Tiger Lily, so full of brown spots would be a fitting emblem for the rascals of our country, while the pure white ones would be emblematic of lives undefiled—not that the Lily is my favorite as a national flower. I favor the Carnation by all means. Then there's the common Orange-brown Lily which grows and multiplies so fast it is almost impossible to eradicate it. It would be a fitting emblem of the wickedness of our world, which keeps increasing year by year.

Mrs. John Monsey.

Hartford, Wash., July 24, 1892.

CORESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—Your Pansies are the most beautiful I ever saw and I want another package of seeds to sow now for winter-blooming. I was sick last summer, and I had a box of them out which my husband carried to my bed-side every day for me to see. They were truly beautiful.

Mrs. J.

Larimer Co., Cal., July 20, 1892.

[NOTE.—Readers in the states where the winters are mild should not forget to sow a few Pansy seed this month, for winter-blooming. In warm climates a fine display may often be had in winter, while if sown in the spring the heat and drought destroy the plants before they attain blooming size.—Ed.]

Mr. Park:—Here are some measurements of my Calla, which I have never thought very wonderful; Flower stalk 45 inches, flower nine inches, total height 54 inches. Length of leaf-stalk 32 inches, length of leaf 16 inches, total length 48 inches. Width of leaf 12 inches. Circumference at base of plant 11 inches. I have a friend who has the largest Callas I ever saw. They are always finer than mine. We Blue Grass Kentuckians do not propose to take a back seat on any production—horses, pretty woman or Callas. [That's right.—Ed.] My dwarf Calla has flower stems thirty-nine inches, flowers seven inches, leaf ten inches, width seven inches. Tell the sister to try again.

Miss Laura Clarke.

Scott Co., Ky., May 27, 1892.

[NOTE.—It's a good advertising dodge to recommend dwarf callas, but the dwarfishness may depend upon the treatment given the plants. For our part we prefer the old-fashioned variety to anything we have seen, and the bigger the plants and flowers the better.—Ed.]

Mr. Park:—About three years ago I sent to you for French Hybrid Lobelia, and I raised quite a lot of plants, and was expecting a nice thing, and when they bloomed they were nothing but weeds that grew all about here. So one year ago I sent for Cardinal Lobelia, and I raised three plants. I have taken great care of them, and they have grown to be thrifty, large bushes, and are blooming now, and oh, the disappointment! They proved to be the same weed. Is it not an encouragement to buy flower seeds? This is not all, I have often had such luck after bothering a year with them. I think I shall never buy any more flower seed, or encourage others to do so.

Mrs. Dan. Richard.

North Industry, Ohio, July 15, 1892.

[NOTE.—All this disappointment comes from a proper knowledge of flowers. Had this lady known native cardinal flower was the Lobelia cardinalis, or Cardinal Lobelia, and had she known that the French hybrids were really varied forms of the same Lobelia, she would have been entirely satisfied with the flowers when they came into bloom. Some persons see no beauty in our wildlings, and regard anything that grows in the fields and meadows as weeds, no matter how attractive in color and form they may be. They do not seem to apprehend that the flowers we cultivate are all "weeds" somewhere. A little botanical knowledge would assist the cultivator in giving a true conception of the plants of the fields and gardens, and prevent ill feelings toward florists who advertise and aim to truthfully describe them.—Ed.]

Mr. Park:—The bulbs and seeds you sent as premium with the Magazine were received in splendid condition. I enjoy the Magazine very much. Accept thanks.

Alice Baxter.

Plymouth Co., Ia., July 6, 1892.

Mr. Park:—I have about forty different Roses, all thrifty looking. I never lost a Rose that came by mail, but have lost two that came by express this spring.—John Hopper and Ulrich Brunner.

Sarah Bramhall.

Stevenson Co., Ill.

[NOTE.—As a rule express rates are higher for the same amount of weight than postage rates, and plants sent by express do no better than those sent by mail. It has been found that plants do better to have their roots washed when they are transferred, and it does not interfere with the successful growth of the plants, if they are properly cared for. The chief requisites are to firm the soil well about the roots, water well, and shield from sun and wind till the plants get established. If the climate is warm, mulch the ground well with stable litter. Thus treated Roses can be safely received either by mail or express at any season of the year, and in any temperate climate.—ED.]

Mr. Park:—I sowed Anemone Sylvestris last spring, and they did not come up till this spring. I never disturb the bed where I sow perennials for a year. I only keep the weeds out.

Sarah Bramhall.

Stevenson Co., Ill.

[NOTE.—That's a good plan. Many of the perennials, as Adiumum, Ampelopsis, Geranium sanguineum, Iris, Aethiopicum, etc., do not come up till the next spring after sowing. The same is true of shrubs.—ED.]

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. A. Ware, Seguin, Wash., has Native Ferns and small fir trees for nice house plants or bulbs.

H. J. Badger, 516 Euclid Place, Elmira, N. Y., has the following books to exchange for hardy or greenhouse plants or bulbs: The Window Flower Garden, Vick's Flower and Vegetable Gardener, Every Woman her own Flower Gardener, Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure, Henderson's Practical Floriculture, Long's Home Florist.

Lydia Cassidy, Sulphur Springs, Texas, has red and green Cannas, Water Hyacinths, and Cologne plant to exchange for Old man Cactus, Red-branched Hydrangea, Cyclamen and Mexican Peperomia.

Mrs. E. R. Snyder, Seventy-Six, Pa., has Begonias, Banana, Farfugium, native Ferns and other plants to exchange for named Cacti, Begonias and other plants not in her collection. Write.

Mrs. R. Jennings, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich., will exchange Lily-of-the-Valley pipe for white and red peony roots, Calla Lily bulbs or hardy climbing Roses rooted.

Mrs. C. Dueber, St. Cloud, Minn., has well-rooted plants of Calceolaria, skeleton-leaved and Nutmeg Geraniums to exchange for large flowered Begonias, and Primula obconica, plant for plant.

Grace E. Lohrs, North Stamford, Conn., has Staphelia variegata, Rhipsalis and Epiphyllum slips to exchange for other Cacti or Begonias. Write first.

Mrs. J. D. Shanklin, Richland P. O., Oconee Co., S. C., has Plumbago Lady Larpent to exchange for Wax plant.

Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, Pineville, Mo., has plants of Canna Ehemani, Water Hyacinth, Cypress aternifolius, and Hellanthus mult. plenus, to exchange for native meadow and California Lilies, or Candidum Longifolium, or Speciosum Lilies.

Clara Johnston, Burlington Junction, Mo., has Perennial plants and bulbs to exchange for Iris Kämpferi. Write.

H. P. Simpson, Tuskegee, Ala., has plants of Yucca filamentosa, bulbs of the common white Iris and novels to exchange for fall bulbs.

Mrs. L. D. Elder, Dansville, N. Y., wishes back numbers of American Bee Journal, also same for 1892 as read—and Ladies Home Journal from July 1892 as read. Write what you wish in exchange.

H. Berm, Wooburn, Iowa, has Verbena, Pinks, Sweet Williams or other seeds to exchange for bulbs—Lily of the Valley, Narcissus, Snow-drop etc.

Mrs. J. A. Ball, Belmont, Nye Co., Nevada, has reading matter to exchange for hardy Lillies.

Mrs. Annie J. Haynie, Fairport, Va., has rooted Chrysanthemums and Honeysuckles, to exchange for bulbs.

Mrs. J. T. Spotts, Box 52 Ida Grove, Iowa, has Cactuses, Begonias, Fuchsias and Ivy Geraniums to exchange for Crinum ornatum and Crinum amabile, Easter Lily, etc. Exchange lists first.

Mrs. W. P. Allen, Lisbon Falls, Maine, wishes blooming sized bulbs of Gloxinia, Tuberose, Lillies, in exchange for Patterns of Ladies Fancy Sleeve or Religious papers—Christian Alliance or Epworth Herald.

Mrs. E. J. Frizzell, Marriottsville, Md., has a variety of plants, bulbs and seeds to exchange for Hyacinth bulbs and Old-man Cactus.

Mrs. E. Holden, Fredonia, Kansas, has double yellow Daffodils and Madam Saleroi Geraniums to exchange for Dahlias and other bulbs and plants.

Virgil Maxey, Huntsville, Texas, wishes to exchange Cape Jasmines, Cacti, Geraniums, Oleanders, all kinds of house plants for bulbs of any kind. Send list.

Mrs. H. J. Morse, (Postmasters wife) Dunbar-ton, N. Y., will send leaf mold to all who send postage. Will be paid for trouble by added business for P. O.

Mrs. N. B. Boynton, Orlando, Orange Co., Fla., wishes Old Man Cactus in exchange for Fancy Caladium, Pancratium Lily, White Oleander.

E. Irving Carr, 310 East 150 St. N. Y. City, has a good sized Hoya to exchange for a good plant each of Cape Jessamine and Yellow Jessamine. Write.

Mrs. L. G. Atkinson, Mullica Hill, New Jersey, has Spotted Callas to exchange for Hyacinth bulbs, blooming size.

Mrs. A. M. Bowles, Marblehead, Ill., has seeds and plants to exchange. Write.

Mrs. L. D. Elder, Dansville, N. Y., wishes Sweet Violets, Lilies, and Tigridias in exchange. Write.

Mrs. J. W. Jarvis, Canton, Ga., would like to hear from someone who has a parrot to exchange for plants.

Mrs. Lou Harris, Canton, Ga., has a fine collection of Cactuses from which she will exchange for any not in her list. Exchange lists.

Irene H. Nolan, Marengo, Ill., has Larkspur, Pinks and Tulips to exchange. Write first.

M. I. Peckens, Wayland, N. Y., has choice named Cacti, Agapanthus, Primula Obconica, Gloxinia, Amaryllis and other choice plants and bulbs to exchange for stereoscopic views, or something useful.

Mrs. Lillie C. Pleas, Clinton, Ark., wishes to exchange beautiful flowers, trees or shrubs for scraps or remnants of silk, satin, plush and velvet, and Brussels carpet of not less than one-half yard, new. Write what you have and want.

Mrs. W. J. Nesbitt, Tropic, Fla., has pretty dried grasses, sea oats, palmetto burlap, and sea shells to exchange for bulbs and seeds. Write first.

Chas. T. Bruce, 908 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will exchange novelties for most anything in the plant line. Write first.

Maggie Shastid, box 28, Oreana, Ill., has hardy bulbs to exchange for Park's Magazine for 1891.

Mrs. Knowles, 132 Wheeler St., Gloucester, Mass., wishes Old Man Cactus, Rhododendron, hardy Roses, choice full-sized Cacti, Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias. Exchange lists.

Mrs. J. W. Dickson, Neosho Falls, Kan., has blue Day Lily, English Violets, blue and white, and Marguerites. Would like to exchange for Oxalis, Spider Lily or other bulbs.

QUESTIONS.

Tuberous-Begonias.—Please tell me how to treat Tuberous Begonias from seed? Also how to treat old tubers, and what kind of soil to use?—Mrs. R. Seymour, Iowa.

Stipa.—How long does it take Stipa pennata to grow from seed, and is it hardy in the northern states.—Mrs. Allen, Pa.

Humea Elegans.—Have any of the Sisters successfully grown Humea elegans? If so will they please tell its requirements?—Mrs. J. A.

Roses not blooming.—I have six or seven kinds of Tea Roses, and some of them have not bloomed. Why is it?—M. L. W., Ill.

Incarvillea.—How long does it take Incarvillea to germinate?—Mrs. Allen, Pa.

Easter Lily.—What shall I do with my Easter Lily when it completes its growth. In place of flower buds come little bulbs. Will it bloom again? Mrs. K., Montana.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Cuttings.—For Rose cuttings and also for Currants, Gooseberry, etc., will any but this season's growth answer the purpose? Amateur.

Ans.—Cuttings are sometimes taken in the spring of the previous year's growth. It depends somewhat upon the method to be pursued in starting them. If you wish to start them out doors or in a cold frame during cool weather, well-ripened wood may be used. If to be started quickly in a greenhouse half ripened wood shall be selected. Seasoned wood will not start as quickly as half-ripened wood, and in practice it is found that certain varieties of roses start better from seasoned wood than from the unmatured, while certain varieties can hardly be propagated from cuttings, regardless of their condition.

Mullein Pink.—What is the scientific name of the old-fashioned Mullein Pink?

Ans.—*Lychins coronaria*. It appears in florists Catalogues, however, as *Agrostemma coronaria*.

Glass case.—I have a case fifteen by twenty inches and two feet high. The four sides are of glass, top and bottom wood, the top opening back on hinges. Would Roses do well if I place it on a table near a sunny bay window, and ventilate it? or would it be too confining? If roses will not grow there, what shall I use? Miss E. Leary.

Ans.—It is not necessary to enclose roses in a case to have them thrive and bloom. They like a free atmosphere, and if care is taken to afford moisture by evaporation they will bloom in any sunny window. The case described would just suit Ferns, Lycopodiums, and Selaginella. These plants delight in a moist, close atmosphere, and in such a case would be a source of satisfaction and pleasure.

Mr. Park.—Will you please inform me as to the best treatment for Cyclamen? I have a fine bulb, but it has only had three leaves, and the last leaf after a few days wilted. I have examined the bulb, and it seems in a healthy condition. I have had it for more than a year. It is planted in ordinary garden soil.

Alice B.

Ans.—The Cyclamen requires a season of rest every summer, at which time the plant will lose all its leaves, but should not be entirely dried off, as such cultivation would injure the fleshy roots. Some cultivators bed the plants out in a sunny place in the garden during July and August. This method is perhaps as satisfactory as any that can be adopted for resting the plant.

"Green Worms"—Is there any remedy for the small dark-green worm that devours the Fancy plants? I have always had a bed of Pansies, but this year the plants are being entirely destroyed by these pests.

Edna H., Mass.

Ans.—Stir half an ounce of Paris green into a gallon of water, and sprinkle the bed with the mixture. Keep it well-stirred while applying. A few applications will be effectual in ridding the plants of the pests.

Mr. Park.—Enclosed find part of a plant to name in *Floral Magazine*. It is a perennial, grows eighteen inches to two feet high, comes from the roots, and is about three feet across. It does not spread, but can be divided. It has been kept cut, so has not spread by seed.

E. Deen,

Manistee Co., Mich., July 23, 1892.

Ans.—The name of the plant is *Gypsophila paniculata*.

Anthericum.—How long does it take *Anthericum Liliastrum* to bloom from the seed? I have some two years old from seed. They look thrifty and I would like to see them in bloom. S. B., Ill.

Ans.—They ought to bloom the third year.

Wintering Roses.—Can I keep roses, Mme. Schwaller and Marie Lambert out of doors by protecting with leaves in winter? I had them sent to me, and would like to keep them if possible. I see you have Capt. Christy in your everblooming list. I bought it this spring as a hybrid perpetual. S. B., Ill.

Ans.—Mme. Schwaller is usually classed as a hybrid tea. It is, like La France and Souv. de Wootton, nearly always in bloom, and is almost hardy without protection. Both Schwaller and Lambert will prove hardy in ordinary winters by a protection of evergreen boughs placed over the bed in December, and left on till the Easter flowers have bloomed. In very cold climates it would be safer to place a frame of boards about the bed and fill with dry leaves, then cover with boards to

keep out snow and rain. A rose bed should always be raised a little so that water will not run in nor stand upon its surface.

Red Spider.—How shall I rid my plants of the red spider which gets on them? Mrs. K., Cal.

Ans.—As a preventive florists syringe their plants regularly once or twice a week, especially Roses. The spiders mostly work on the under side of the leaves and to reach them the water should be dashed upon the foliage at different angles. If Roses generally affected the flower is slipped off and buried, and the plants are allowed to push out anew. Those which have only a few plants and are without a syringe can sponge the foliage.

Lobelia cardinalis.—I have raised some seedlings of Lobelia cardinalis, French hybrids, and do not know in what situation to transplant them. Are they perfectly hardy, and would a very sunny situation be the best for them? Do they need water frequently? Mrs. A. E. Barney.

Ans.—Give the plants a deep, rich, moist soil, and a rather sunny exposure. They are perfectly hardy. In Pennsylvania they grow wild in sunnymeadows, as well as along the forest streams. A moist soil, therefore seems more important than a sunny exposure.

Pea and Linum.—Mr. Park: Have you the yellow Everlasting Pea and yellow Linum or Flax. I have the white and rose-colored Peas, and white and blue Flax. I think the yellow would be lovely with them. I always put four stakes around my Peas and they look like a bush, and I think are as pretty as anything I have in my flower garden. Sarah Bramhall, Ill.

Ans.—We do not know of a yellow-flowered variety of *Lathyrus laevis*. The yellow-flowered Flax is not like the *Linum perenne* in habit, although it is a desirable plant. Seeds of this flower may be had from seedsmen at five cents per packet.

Gladiolus.—Should the new bulbs of Gladiolus which grow directly above the old ones be separated from the old ones when taken up in the fall? Mamie O. Johnson, Md.

Ans.—The old bulbs are worthless. The new bulbs should be taken off, and the old discarded at the time they are dug.

Yellow Rose.—What yellow Tea Rose would you recommend for winter-blooming? Miss E. L., N.Y.

Ans.—*Perle des Jardins*.

Mr. Park.—Thirty eight of the *Cactus* seed I purchased of you this spring came up. Ten of them have disappeared. I want to know how to treat them. Shall I let them stay in the box they were sown on or should they be moved?

Miss Ida Caldwell.

Hickman Co., Ky., July 5, 1892.

Ans.—The Cactuses may remain in the seed box till they are large enough to pot off, or until they need more room. The principle thing in treating them is to avoid watering them too freely. They are very sensitive to moisture, and if the soil is too wet they will damp off.

PLANTS NAMED.

S. J. F., Me.: Specimen *Thalictrum cornutum* or Meadow Rue.

A. S. W., N. H.: Specimen No. 1, *Oxalis acetosella*, light bluish flowers with white stamens, borne singly. Specimen No. 2, *Oxalis violacea*, nodding purple flowers in umbels; stamens yellow, also fleshy tips of calyx. These two species are readily distinguished by these descriptions. The common sheep sorrel with yellow flowers is *O. stricta*.

Mrs. R. P., Neb.: Your Mullein-like plant raised from mixed perennial seeds is probably *Verbascum Olympicum*, the Olympian Mullein. This plant grows five to seven feet high, branches and bears a succession of golden flowers along the stem every day for several weeks.

Mr. Park.—I enclose a flower and ask for its name. It is from your seeds. It is a lovely little thing. I have several colors—blue, yellow, red and white.

M. S. W.

Hancock Co., Ill., July 8, 1892.

Ans.—The name is *Cheiranthus maritimus*, commonly known as Virginian Stock.

NOTE.—The editor has a number of specimens on hand which were sent for him to name. These will be passed upon later. It is a pleasure to determine the names of plants, but the editor finds it impossible to give the time to this that is required, and he assures his friends that any neglect to name specimens is not designed or intentional.

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Of all the bulbs we have tried for winter-blooming none surpass the large-flowered Peacock Sparaxis, and to fairly introduce it and extend its culture we have secured a large supply of the bulbs from the grower in Europe expressly to offer with a premium collection of our Magazine. The plants grow about a foot high, have sword-shaped foliage not unlike that of the Gladiolus, and bear grand, surmounting clusters of gladiolus-like flowers of the richest colors, the throat distinctly marked with brilliant and peculiar blotches and pencilings. To those who have never tried this gorgeous, sure-blooming, easily grown window bulb, its flowers will be a happy surprise. We recommend it in full confidence that everyone who tries it will be delighted, and feel grateful to us for calling their attention to it. That everyone may give this grand bulb a trial and be induced also to try the Floral Magazine for three months, we make the following offer: For only 15 cents we will send one bulb of Giant Peacock Sparaxis with Park's Floral Magazine three months and also the following additional premium:

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